AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Editorials

Jobs for 2,600,000 Unemployed

In a criticism of the American Federation of Labor's demand for the 30-hour week to relieve unemployment, the trade journal "Business Week" admits that at least 2,650,000 jobless would be provided with work by the application of the shorter hours proposal.

According to private statistics collected by "Business Week," employes in the manufacturing industries are working 34.4 hours per week. Therefore, on the basis of 6.6 millions employed, the 30-hour week would add 750,000 unemployed to the payrolls. The statistics of "Business Week" for 11 other industries, where large numbers work more than 40 hours, show that the 30-hour week would give employment to 1,900,000, making a total of 2,650,000 unemployed to whom the 30-hour week would give direct employment.

But the total number of jobless put to work would be much larger than this figure, which does not take into consideration the purchasing power of the wages paid to the re-employed workers. If the entire 2,650,000 whom "Business Week" admits would be re-employed were taken from relief rolls the net increase in commodity and service purchases would be the difference between the purchasing power of the wages paid and the amounts received from relief funds, which would undoubtedly total many millions of dollars. These millions spent for the good things of life would enable employers to provide work for hundreds of thousands in addition to those directly employed by means of the hours cut.

The main criticism of "Business Week" is that the A. F. of L. plan is not a complete remedy for unemployment—that it will not put all of the ten million unemployed to work. The A. F. of L. does not contend that the 30-hour week will create jobs for all of the jobless. But when the conservative estimate of the conservative "Business Week" declares that it would take 2,650,000 from the unemployed army, and with them and their dependents remove about 10,600,000 persons from relief rolls, the plan is certainly worth deep consideration by those who own and control industry and by the Government, which is pledged to restore prosperity.

Legalized Bargaining Agreements

The decision by the National Labor Relations Board in the Houde Engineering Corporation case that, when the majority of the employes of a plant vote for a certain agency to represent them in collective bargaining negotiations with employers, that agency should act for all of the employes, brought a chorus of protests from most of the industrial autocrats in the United States.

The principle of majority rule has been accepted in our political government from its inception. Nevertheless, extending the rule to the field of industrial relations was at once interpreted by anti-labor "yellow-dog" contract executives and managers of industry as destroying the very fundamentals of their Fascist "liberty."

It is, therefore, interesting to note that this principle is, in effect, recognized in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in a recent Act of Parliament designed to make collective trade agreements enforceable as statute law.

The Act declares that when any organization of employes or employers has become party to a trade agreement the Minister of Labor may be petitioned to request the Lieutenant Governor in Council to issue an order certifying that the agreement is effective as law. Hearings for and against the proposal are held by the Minister of Labor, who makes his recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor.

If the Minister of Labor makes an affirmative recommendation an order in council is published which makes the rate of wages and hours specified in the agreement legally binding for all persons in the industry, employers and employes, including those who were not parties to the agreement.

This collective agreement, legalized by the decree of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, supersedes all individual contracts in the affected areas, unless such contracts provide better wages and hours for the employes. But even this exemption is not binding if the legal agreement outlaws individual contracts.

The State does not take over the enforcement of the collective agreements. That is left to the parties directly concerned, who are required to form a joint committee to assure the supervision and enforcement of the pact. The Minister of Labor is authorized to add to the joint committee not more than two delegates recommended by employes or employers who are not parties to the agreement.

The theory underlying the Act is that a trade agreement represents the views of the majority of employers and employes in the industry.

In carrying out this Act a recent order in council gave juridical extension to the agreement between the Organized Building Trades of Montreal and the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. Under the order the wages and hours in the entire building industry in Montreal became uniformly those fixed by the agreement.

The significant thing is that this law is not criticized by Canadian employers' organizations as destroying their fundamental rights in the determination of industrial relations. Nor is it denounced as establishing a dictatorship of organized labor.

It might not be a bad plan for the anti-labor reactionaries who dominate the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the subversive bargas who control the steel and automobile industries, to take a trip to the Province of Quebec and see how the legalized majority rule in collective bargaining works out in action.

Communist Lies About Organized Labor

Misrepresentation and falsehood are the main weapons used by Communist propagandists in attacking bona fide trade unions and their executives. This well-known fact is clearly illustrated by an editorial in the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States and the mouthpiece of the Communist International with headquarters in Moscow, assailing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In commenting on Mr. Green's suggestion that as a measure of unemployment relief the owners of industry increase output 30 per cent and apply the 30-hour week, the "Daily Worker" Says: "Will this shorter work week mean a cut in weekly wages, * * * Green is silent on this aspect of the case."

The fact is that Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor advocate the 30-hour week without reduction on weekly earnings.

In its report favoring the 30-hour week the Committee on Shorter Work Day of the 1934 convention of the A. F. of L. recommended that "such reduction in labor hours should carry with it no reduction in weekly pay." In supporting this report and urging its adoption by the convention, Mr. Green said:

"We couple with our demand for the six-hour day and the five-day week a proposal that there shall be no reduction in wages to the working man who may become the beneficiary of that reform. We cannot offer a remedy and with it a supplemental proposal that would at once destroy the efficacy of the remedy itself. We cannot propose a shorter work day and a shorter work week with reduced earnings, because that would destroy the buying power, and we must develop buying power to the point where we can find a market for the goods which industry produces."

At the conclusion of Mr. Green's speech the convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee.

Both the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Green have long advocated the 30-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings. To say that either the A. F. of L. or Mr. Green is "silent" on this question indicates the extent to which Communists will go in their policy of wanton mendacity relative to the position of bona fide labor officials on questions of deep interest to all working men and women.

Cement Industry Employes Are Making Substantial Gains

A. F. of L. Survey Shows Increase in Employment and in Wages, As Workers Extend Organization.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—A review of operations of the cement industry, conducted by the Research Department of the A. F. of L., covering the first seven months of 1934, as compared with 1933, shows that production increased 24.6 per cent and average prices increased 12.2 per cent. Average shipments this year increased 17.9 per cent and stocks on hand increased only approximately 5 per cent.

Production and shipments run about one-fourth of the 1927-28-29 level, but stocks on hand are slightly higher than 1927, while the wholesale composite price in July, 1934, was slightly above the average for 1929 and only slightly below the 1927 average figures.

Wages and Hours

Comparing hours, wages and employment, it is found that employment has increased 17.9 per cent over last year, total payrolls have increased nearly 50 per cent and average hourly rates have increased approximately one-third. The increase in employment is nearly the same as the increase in production. Average weekly wages have increased slightly more than cement prices.

There has been a reduction in average hours worked per week of 5 per cent, but the general figures for the industry show that hourly rates have been increased enough to more than offset this reduction in weekly hours.

Reports from Cement Workers' Federal Unions Nos. 19435, 19310 and 19527 are considered, with the conclusion: "Everything that can be done by our unions this year toward establishing a sound relationship with employers will serve as a foundation on which to make further progress next year and also should help materially in safeguarding the interests of all union members during any seasonal curtailment of production.

It is understood that further organization of workers in the cement industry is progressing and it is possible that an international charter may be issued to those workers by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, under authority of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Federation recently concluded in San Francisco.

ALUMINUM WORKERS SECURE AGREEMENT

Important Concern Recognizes Union and Grants Wage Increases

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Lamont, Ill.—The Illinois Pure Aluminum Company, regarded as an important firm in the industry, now has a union plant, according to an announcement by A. L. Butler, chairman of the Aluminum Workers' Council.

An agreement has been reached between the firm and Aluminum Workers' Federal Union No. 19074, which provides for recognition of the union, suitable working conditions and wage increases.

SILK STRIKE PEACE STILL UNDETERMINED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Paterson, N. J.—Nearly 25,000 silk workers on strike here are reported to see no immediate prospect of settlement in view of guarded offers of the employers for arbitration, without a definite offer or agreement.

It is learned that union officials distrust the sincerity of employers in suggesting the strikers return to work, then submit their grievances to arbitration. They insist upon some definite settlement of grievances before returning to work.

MIKE TIGHE RE-ELECTED IN STEEL WORKERS' VOTE

Veteran President Wins Out, As Louis Leonard Is Re-elected Secretary

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has been re-elected, according to a final report of the International Canvassing Board named at the recent thirty-fourth annual convention. The report reveals that it that alleged radical elements opposing Tighe had accomplished his defeat.

Louis Leonard, well-known and able secretary-treasurer, was also re-elected. Other officers elected include: William Pray, assistant secretary-treasurer; Ben I. Davis, managing editor; Thomas G. Gills, vice president, bolling and finishing division; E. W. Miller, vice president, sheet and tin division; J. K. Gaither, vice president, industrial division; John Savage, resident trustee; W. J. Armour, trustee, bolting and finishing division, and H. J. Rose, trustee, sheet and tin division.

Automobile Workers Attack Sloan's Union

Extend Campaign to Bring General Motors and Other Workers into Bona-Fide Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—Officials in charge of the Detroit office of the American Federation of Labor are reported as effectively supporting the United Automobile Workers, A. F. of L. federal union affiliates, in their effort to complete organization of the automobile industry.

The recent clever attempt of Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, to herd that company's 180,000 employes into a "company union," which company executives could dominate, is meeting with stiff opposition on the part of employes generally and of the United Automobile Workers in particular.

In a broadside issued to General Motors employes, the union states: "The fact is, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., is either deliberately deceiving you or he doesn't know what he is talking about."

They point out that (1) Section 7-A does not provide for individual bargains between the employer and his employes; (2) an agreement by an employe not to join a labor union is not now enforceable in the courts of this country, and (3) an agreement between employer and employe for an employe not to join or assist an independent organization of his fellow employes is forbidden by Section 7-A.

Labor Board Holds Good Faith Required Under Section 7-A

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Labor Relations Board has held that Section 7-A of the Recovery Act requires employers to go further than merely refuse to deal with duly elected representatives of their employes. They must give ear to their demands, assent to such as are "acceptable," enter into a definite written agreement, as evidence of good faith.

The decision was in the case of the Atlanta Hosiery Mills, on a complaint lodged by Local No. 76, American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The board found that the company had violated Section 7-A.

Publish Play to Aid Onion Workers

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Barnesville, Ohio.—A one-act play, based on incidents in the early weeks of the fight by onion workers' strike in Hardin County, Ohio, has been written by Hazel Cunard, of Barnesville, who is secretary of the Ohio School of Social Science.

The play, written without rancor, is good reading and easily adaptable for amateur production. It is entitled: "We Don't Golin' Back." Copies of the play have been prepared for sale at 10 cents each and every cent received, it is stated, will go to the onion workers' relief fund. Inclosure of a stamp for mailing would be appreciated. Orders may be sent to Hazel Cunard, Barnesville, Ohio.

The onion workers of Hardin County "have not gone back," it is reported. The strikers and their families face the uncertainties of winter without jobs, with what is described as a "bitterly hard" county administration, without even security of shelter from the severe winter weather.

WEIRTON STEEL CONTINUES 'COMPANY UNION' TESTIMONY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wilmington, Del.—In the suit of the Federal Government against the Weirton Steel Company, under way here for several weeks, for violation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, the defense continues to pile up testimony favorable to their action in maintaining a "company union."

With unlimited resources and clever legal counsel, the firm has apparently "searched the country over" for witnesses willing to testify in its behalf.

However, keen observers say the Government has presented a clear-cut case and the final result is expected to be the issuance of a permanent injunction against the Weirton concern.

SMALL CITIES HAVE 42% OF TEXTILE MILLS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—The Cotton Textile Institute, has announced an analysis of the industry, which shows that 42 per cent of American textile mills are located in towns of 5,000 or less.

There are 1,122 cotton mills in the industry, of which 548 are located in villages of 5,000 or less; 140 are located in cities of 5,000 to 10,000, and only 150, employing 80,000 workers, are located in cities of over 75,000 population.

ORGANIZED LABOR PLANNING REAL FIGHT TO GAIN 30-HOUR WEEK, MORE EMPLOYMENT

Conference of Responsible Leaders Is Held in Washington; Practical Progress Is Being Made.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Seeking the formulation of definite plans for practical action in carrying out the mandate of the A. F. of L. convention for the 30-hour work week and elimination of the vast army of unemployed, several responsible labor leaders held an important conference here.

Practical progress is being made on several fronts in the fight for the 30-hour week, it is reported.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League; John P. Frey of the A. F. of L., and George L. Berry of the Pressmen's Union were among top-rank labor spokesmen at the Washington conference.

The occasion was the first gathering of NRA's Labor Advisory Board since Dr. Leo Wolman left the Blue Eagle unit. All except McGrady and Berry were members of the advisory group. McGrady was Johnson's chief labor adviser and Berry is a division administrator.

Usual Opposition

Aligned against labor's demands for a 30-hour week were such organized business groups as the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

INTEREST GROWS IN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL INSURANCE

Two Hundred People, including Labor Officials, Expected to Attend Big White House Meeting.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—There is evidence of swiftly growing interest in the forthcoming conference at the White House here, November 14 and 15, for a discussion of economic insecurity, particularly old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

President Roosevelt will open the conference, which is being held under auspices of the President's Committee on Social Security, and about 200 representatives of relief agencies, experts on social insurance, representatives of organized labor, and others, will attend.

William Green, of the A. F. of L., is expected to be among the labor representatives to address the conference.

LEWIS URGES INDUSTRY COOPERATE WITH LABOR

By A. F. of L. News Service.

In a recent address, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, firmly declared that hope of economic recovery lies in the full application of the program intended by the act creating the NRA, including the right to organization of all labor and the cooperation of industry with labor.

"The full cooperation of labor, as contemplated by the act, has been secured by placing labor on the defensive in the application of code and also by forcing labor to use its economic strength, or the strike, in order to secure the mandatory guarantee of Section 7-A," Mr. Lewis said.

"Refusal of certain reactionary and obstructive groups of employers" to deal with accredited representatives of labor under the terms of the Recovery Act has led to controversy, strikes and serious dislocations and "to the conclusion among workers in the country that cooperation under the act can be secured only by fighting for it," Mr. Lewis maintained.

"This concept of the labor provisions should be dispelled by a change in procedure on the part of the National Recovery Administration, and if not by the Administration, by a Congressional amendment," he concluded. "Such a change is essential to the full attainment of economic recovery."

Shoe Industry Labor Conditions Are Bad

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Two weeks' study of labor conditions in the boot and shoe industry, by a special committee, has proven conditions to be as organized labor has long contended—very bad. In a report to the NRA, the committee recommends an intensive investigation of labor conditions in the boot and shoe industry in New England and reopening of the code for amendment.

The committee, headed by Joseph Breckinridge, of the Labor Advisory Board, was named by Sidney Hillman, Labor Board member and textile and labor member, following protests on working conditions in eastern Massachusetts "Golin' Back" towns. Rep. Walsh (Dem., Mass.).

The report recommends establishment of a divisional code authority for New England and a labor relations board in New York City for the entire industry. The report suggests that following a thorough investigation recommendations be made to eliminate ills of the industry.

CARRIER CONSOLIDATIONS CONDEMNED BY WHITNEY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Nashville, Tenn.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, condemned the consolidation of the nation's railroads, tentatively proposed by Joseph B. Eastman.

Whitney addressed railroad union and railroad officials in Nashville.

He charged the national plan for terminal unification was "un-American" and "contrary to the policy" announced on numerous occasions by the President of the United States."

Consolidation, Whitney charged, would "directly rob approximately 34,000 railroad labor" and "augment wages, rather than enlarge, traffic volume."

EXAMINERS FINALLY HEAR SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPLAINTS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Greenville, S. C.—It is reported that examiners are now conducting inquiry investigations into cases of alleged discrimination against union workers in the Southern textile belt. The National Textile Labor Relations Board will get such cases as the examiners are unable to settle.

Examiners have been appointed and dispatched at strategic points through the textile belt and they will conduct hearings where adjustments are not made. Testimony will be taken from both sides and each case will be weighed on evidence submitted, it was pointed out.

The final determination of each case will remain with the board.

Santa Barbara Court House Monument to Union Labor

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Santa Barbara, Calif.—The Santa Barbara County court house here is regarded as among the outstanding monuments to organized labor. It was built, under a segregated contract, by local contractors, entirely by union labor—a real feat for a city of only 30,000.

The building cost $1,250,000, believed to be exceptionally low, for it is truly one of the modern showpieces of California.

According to C. L. Prisehet, who was chairman of the Board of Supervisors at the time, this community also has another labor distinction. It was the first governmental unit in the West to adopt the 5¼-day week, in 1929, and the first such unit to go under the NRA, with a seven-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in pay.

A. & P. To Be Asked Extension of Cleveland Agreement to All Stores

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS SOLE COLLECTIVE AGENCY, REGIONAL BOARD RULES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Los Angeles, Calif.—In the case of the Firestone Local No. 19746, of the United Rubber Workers (an A. F. of L. federal union), versus the Firestone Tire & Rubber company, the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board has ruled that this union is the sole collective bargaining agency for the Firestone employes. The same decision was made in the case of the Goodrich Rubber Company.

At elections held last February, to select collective bargaining representatives, Firestone employes here voted 692 to 80 and Goodrich employes voted 209 to 21 for the bona-fide union as against a "company union."

It is said the companies have so far failed to comply with the result of the vote. The board ordered a hearing November 7 in the Firestone case and November 9 in the Goodrich case, to show cause as to their refusal to recognize the United Rubber Workers' Union.

It is now understood that continued failure to comply with definite instructions of the board will result in formal charges being placed against both firms for violation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act.

Milling Industry Makes Progress in Wages and Hours

A. F. of L. Announces Survey Which Reveals Many Interesting Facts

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The Research Department of the A. F. of L. has completed a survey of the wheat flour milling industry, which sets forth many interesting facts of general interest.

Among the labor features, only few changes are noted since the NRA code for the industry went into effect June 9, 1934, although a slight gain has been made in hours and wages.

Comparing July, 1933, with the same month this year, it is found that the average hours per week have been reduced from 47.0 to 38.5, and that the hourly wage rates have increased from 43.0 to 64.5 cents. It is significant, however, that the average weekly wage of July, 1933, of $21.05 has been increased only to $21.21. Production in July this year was 11 per cent lower than a year ago and total employment was increased approximately 11 per cent. Copies of the survey, comprising a 13-page statement of findings, are available to those interested.

Ohio Workers Return to Jobs; Butler Company and Other "Chains" Are Being Organized.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Over 2,000 employes of the 300 stores of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company have returned to their jobs here, following settlement of labor difficulties, effected by an agreement drawn by the National Labor Relations Board and accepted by the company and seven crafts affected.

High officials of the company, who promptly agreed to the settlement, after long-drawn-out efforts with local executives had failed and resulted in temporary closing of the local stores, have been commended for their present attitude toward employes, while the workers themselves returned to work with vim and enthusiasm.

Columbus, Ohio.—Michael Schuld, president of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen here, one of the crafts affected in the recent A. & P. strike at Cleveland, has announced that his organization will ask officials of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company to extend the Cleveland agreement to all of the company's stores.

The A. & P. has approximately 15,500 stores throughout the country, with nearly 90,000 employes.

New York.—Chain grocery store and meat market employes, long under the domination of the several powerful companies controlling their business, are apparently determined to throw off the yoke of fear and hesitancy and proceed with effective organization.

A concerted drive is reported as under way to improve the lot of these workers, through their own voluntary organization into bona-fide labor unions, with such assistance of experienced labor organizers as they may desire.

Employes of the James Butler Grocery Company, operators of 665 stores, are expected to present demands soon for recognition of their organization, together with revision of wage scales and working rules, in keeping with union conditions.

MILWAUKEE CLEANERS WIN UNION AGREEMENT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Milwaukee, Wis.—With nearly 400 employes affected, the local Cleaners and Dyers' Union has reached an agreement with the Milwaukee Cleaners and Dyers' Association which calls for wage raises running from 6 to 25 per cent, with overtime for all over eight hours a day. The agreement will be in effect until November, 1935.

A Subversive Business Leader

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, is one of the outstanding representatives of American business and Wall Street. Since the depression began in 1929, have thrown millions of workers into the unemployed army. Up to the beginning of 1930, these reactionary corporation executives had locked their doors against 3,000,000 able-bodied adults. The wholesale discharges increased month by month until, in March, 1933, the jobless numbered 13,689,000.

When the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed in 1933, Mr. Taylor, with other standpatters for the old regime of long hours for labor and maximum profits for coupon clippers and dividend receivers, demanded and secured the 40-hour week for most of the codes established by authority of the Recovery Act.

From the date of the first code the American Federation of Labor took the position that the 40-hour week would not solve the unemployment problem, which was declared by Congress to be the main purpose of the Recovery Act. After the codes for the larger industries had been in operation for a few months the Federation declared the 30-hour week was necessary to re-employ the millions of idle workers and sought to have the codes amended along this line. The industrial magnates headed by Mr. Taylor, backed up by the National Recovery Administration under the leadership of General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, opposed this shorter work week. Because of this opposition the unemployed army has stood for months at the figure of between ten and eleven millions, the figure for September, 1934, being 10,951,000.

With these millions of jobless workers still pounding the pavements looking in vain for employment, Mr. Taylor recently came out with a half page appeal in the newspapers of New York City urging contributions to the $2,000,000 fund sponsored by the Citizens Family Welfare Committee to give private relief and consolation to certain out-of-works in the nation's metropolis, who are a constituent part of the 8,500,000 families, comprising about 17,000,000 persons, whom Harry L. Hopkins, director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, declares are now provided with food, clothing and shelter from Government funds.

Visioning a considerable portion of this jobless army as inevitable and permanent under the long work week system to which he persistently clings, Mr. Taylor in his appeal indorses the policy of having them supported by public and private charity instead of giving them an opportunity to earn a living by their own labor under the shorter work week.

The reactionary long work week policy held by the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation typifies the utterly antisocial plan advocated by most of our industrial executives, who, themselves, are solely responsible for the terrible plight of the unemployed.

He has refused to cooperate with organized labor and other progressive movements in the nation-wide effort to secure the 30-hour week for all industry in order to provide work for the workless. And now his major appeal is for large private charity funds and sympathetic dole distributors to maintain the morale of those who are ready and willing to work, but whom Taylor and the other long-hour captains of industry refuse to employ.

How diametrically different is the constructive policy of the American Federation of Labor!

It has persistently reiterated the economic axiom that a job at good wages is the inherent right of every working man and woman.

It maintains that the 30-hour week will realize this justice for millions of the unemployed.

It declares that four years' experience has proven there is no other way to abolish the army of 10,000,000 jobless and restore them and their families to their rights and duties as citizens of the Republic.

The 30-hour week and the reduction of the unemployed army to zero is organized labor's preeminent demand. To the realization of this demand it has consecrated its organized strength, its economic power and its political influence.

Every individual who stands in the way of this eminently just proposal is headed for industrial oblivion as a subversive citizen who blocks recovery and consequently renewed prosperity for the masses of America.

Evidently Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, is scheduled to head the procession inevitably bound for a thoroughly deserved economic decastode.